

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM

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reports containing information on the following:

- a. ✓ <sup>TE</sup> The 101st Radiotechnical Regiment / [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Military Units Stationed in Caransebes and Sub-ordinate to a Division in Timisoara. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. ✓ <sup>TE</sup> The 1st Signals Regiment in Buzau / [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. ✓ <sup>TE</sup> The Stefan Cel Mare Military Academy in Campulung-Moldova / [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Distribution of attachment:

ARMY: [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
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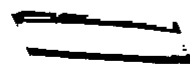
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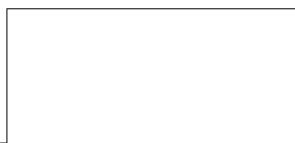
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COUNTRY : Rumania

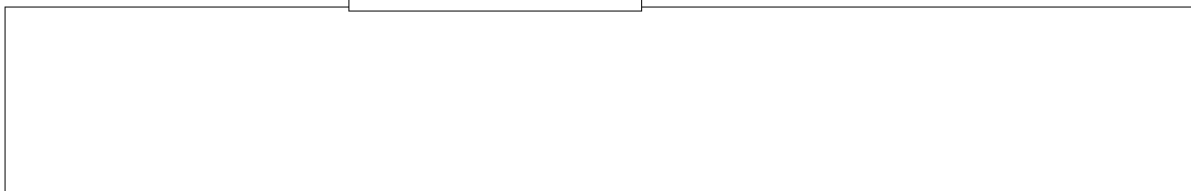
SUBJECT : The 101st Radiotechnical Regiment

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1. The 101st Radiotechnical Regiment (Regimentul Radiotehnic 101), which had its headquarters in the Cotroceni section of Bucharest, was responsible for all the radar units in the Second Military District, such as those stationed around Constanta, Bacau, Timisoara, etc.

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2. In addition to its operational units, the regiment maintained two <sup>training</sup>~~training~~ units. One of the training units, which was located at the 32-kilometer marker along the Bucharest-Ploesti highway, trained communications personnel and radar operators. The other training unit was located in Timisoara and was directly subordinate to the

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radar battalion stationed in that city. Immediately after recruits had completed their basic training, they were assigned to the unit at Timisoara to be trained as generator operators for radar units in a course lasting six months.

3. By approximately 1953 the OILA posts (antiaircraft spotting and warning stations) had proved to be unsatisfactory, and the authorities began to activate the radar apparatuses which were already in existence in Rumania. OILA posts were ~~maintained~~ <sup>maintained</sup>, meanwhile, only in places not covered by the national radar network or in places inadequately covered. In their new form the OILA posts consisted of wooden towers erected on high ground so as to provide as wide a view as possible. The crew for one shift at each post consisted of an antiaircraft spotter on the tower and a telephone operator and a wireless operator in a bunker below the tower. When the spotter detected an aircraft he informed the men in the bunker, giving the plane's bearings, height, direction of flight, and identity, as well as the time observed. This information was then relayed, both by telephone and by wireless, to the next level of command. Every such post was manned by a detail having sufficient men to perform all the functions during all the shifts.
4. Rumanian air space was covered by two overlapping radar networks, operating alternately. Only in emergencies were they to be activated simultaneously. Schematically, this situation can be depicted as follows:

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For example, a radar company was stationed in Calarasi, in the Bucharest region, and another company, similarly manned and equipped, was located at Greaca, near Bucharest. When the P-20 radar at Calarasi was working, the P-18 [sic; probably P-8 intended] at the same place was inactive, and both sets (the P-20 and the P-18) at Greaca were also inactive. Because both of these companies had P-20 and P-18 radars, were in the Bucharest region, and were organized in similar fashion, it is likely that both companies were part of the radar ring around Bucharest.

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5. The radar company at Calarasi was stationed in the northern part of the city, about 1.5 kilometers from an old airfield which was used as a training base for pilots of single engine piston aircraft. In 1955 permanent buildings were constructed to house the radar company. The unit was administratively and operationally subordinate to the headquarters of the 101st Radiotechnical Regiment at Bucharest. However, an artillery regiment in Calarasi supplied the radar company with food, and the company was responsible to that artillery regiment in matters

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having to do with rations only. The radar base formed a rectangle some 1000 meters long and 300 meters wide, surrounded by a barbed wire fence and divided lengthwise by a paved road. On one side of the road stood two dormitories, the radio station and the building housing the generator which supplied electricity to the station. The following buildings and installations were located on the other side of the road: a third dormitory, the mess hall, the P-20 and its generator, the P-18 and its power unit, the central control room for supervising these two radar sets, and the permanent power station which generally supplied current for the radar sets, though each set had its own generator as well. About 1000 meters from the fence around the camp, and next to the airfield, stood a small building containing an additional wireless station which provided the company with an alternative means of contact with headquarters and also occasionally served the airfield.

6. The company required technical personnel as follows:
- a. The radio station near the two dormitories contained a receiver ~~and~~ and a transmitter and was manned by two operators per shift.
  - b. The radio station near the airfield was similarly equipped and manned.
  - c. Each radar set always had a full crew of six, consisting of four radar operators, a telephone operator for contact with the central control room, and one other man.

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- d. There were two operators for each radar generator, two for the power station, and two for the generator for the radio station; these duties therefore required eight men per shift.
- e. The central control room consisted of a telephone operator, a plotter (Plansetist), and a duty officer who was on duty a full 24 hours at a time. Since the company's work was divided into four equal shifts, 86 men and a duty officer were required to fill all the posts. However, the company's complement of technical personnel was usually much below full strength. In addition to the technical personnel listed above, the company had a sergeant major responsible for administrative matters, a 16-man guard detail, a tailor, a shoemaker, and five officers: the company commander, the political officer who served as deputy ~~company~~ <sup>company</sup> commander, the communications officer, one technical officer for radar, and one technical officer for power sources.
7. Except for the power station, which consisted of a Timburi Noi (Rumanian) generator housed in a permanent building, all of the installations were mounted on closed Zil-151 trucks, each standing between two walls of concrete and bricks which protected only the sides of the trucks. The ~~trucks~~ <sup>vehicles</sup> were raised off their wheels while parked, but in drills the company was ready to move within seven minutes. The P-18 and P-20 radar sets used identical vehicles and were manned by crews of similar size, but the P-18 was powered by two L-12 generators, whereas the P-20 had one 20-horsepower generator of Soviet manufacture. The radio station's single generator was of the L-6 type.

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8. When the radar detected an aircraft, the radar operator notified the central control room by telephone, adding all the data known about the aircraft and its flight. In the control room the plotter set the information down on his map while the duty officer telephoned the same details to the radio station, from which the information was transmitted to Bucharest, using code words. (It is likely that the information was simultaneously relayed to Bucharest by telephone, also in code.) "BALTAGUL" was the code word for Bucharest, and "COBRUL" was the code <sup>word</sup> ~~work~~ for the unit in Calarasi.

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9. [ ] following five officers of the radar company at Calarasi:

- a. Lt. Major Ion Petcu, the company commander, a former jet pilot who had been grounded for medical reasons;
- b. Lt. Major (fmu) Stan, the deputy company commander (political);
- c. Lt. Traian Tarnaucianu, the communications officer;
- d. Lt. Stefan Baltasiu, a technical officer;
- e. Lt. Anatol Popescu, a technical officer.

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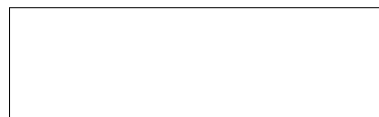
10. [ ] the following five officers in the 101st Radiotechnical Regiment:

- a. Major (fmu) Cojocaru, who became commanding officer in about 1956;
- b. Capt. (fmu) Fekete, commander of the training course for radar generator operators;
- c. Lt. Col. (fmu) Gherghiceanu, in charge of administration;
- d. Major (fmu) Ghita, commanding officer up to about 1956;
- e. Captain (fmu) Ionescu, chief of staff.

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COUNTRY: Rumania

SUBJECT: Military Units Stationed in Caransebes and  
Subordinate to a Division in Timisoara




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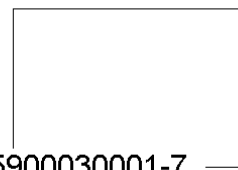


1. Until early 1956, the 316th (?) signals battalion  the  
234th infantry regiment, and artillery regiment   
 and a divisional ammunition dump were stationed  
in Caransebes and subordinate to a divisional headquarters in  
Timisoara. In early 1956, the 316th signals battalion was disbanded;  
its personnel were divided among the other units of the division,  
and its functions were assumed by the signals company of the 234th  
infantry regiment. Until the disbandment, the 316th battalion had  
been commanded by Maj. Vilceanu (fnu) and had contained radio and  
wire communication companies and a telephone exchange company, all of  
which were below strength.

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2. In late 1957, the 234th infantry regiment consisted of about 1000 men.  
The regiment contained four battalions and the following companies 50X1-HUM  
and platoons:

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- a. Four rifle companies, each with two or three platoons.

The companies were armed with obsolescent Soviet carbines and PPS submachine guns; [ ] the companies had no light machine guns or antitank weapons.

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- b. Four medium machine gun companies, which were equipped with water-cooled <sup>possibly</sup> SOKOLOV (S) machine guns.

- c. A medium mortar company.

- d. A light self-propelled gun (37 or 45 mm) company.

- e. An engineers company.

- f. A motor transport company.

- g. A signals company consisting of two platoons: a wire communications platoon with about 45 men and Rumanian equipment only; and a radio company with RBM, A-7-A, A-7-B, and TORN-B sets and a PPU signals truck.

- h. A reconnaissance and chemical platoon.

- i. An administration company with about 50 clerks, 10 cooks, about 20 storekeepers, and a medical squad. The medical squad, which included a doctor, a medical assistant (feldsher), and six orderlies, operated a dispensary together with the medical squad of the neighboring artillery regiment. The artillery regiment's medical squad consisted of a doctor, a medical assistant, and four orderlies.

3. The 234th infantry regiment also contained an emergency equipment

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store. All of the equipment in the store was new, but of models that were currently in use, so that when the need arose for their use, no special training would be required.

4. The artillery regiment was stationed at barracks near those of the 234th infantry regiment, and the two units frequently carried out joint maneuvers, with the artillery element supporting the infantry. The artillery regiment held field guns and heavy mortars

as well as ZPU-2 and ZPU-4 medium machine guns. 50X1-HUM

5. The divisional ammunition dump, which was situated on the outskirts of Caransebes, was stocked with both small arms and artillery ammunition. The dump was guarded on a rotation basis by duty platoons from each of these military units in Caransebes. During the period from early 1955 to late 1957, there were a number of attacks made on the dump by partisans based in the nearby mountains, and quantities of ammunition were stolen.

6. The wire communications of the military units in Caransebes operated through the exchange of the 234th infantry regiment. This exchange

was connected by direct line to the following: 50X1-HUM

- a. The divisional headquarters in Timisoara,

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- b. The headquarters of the neighboring artillery unit

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c. The exchange of the 316th signals battalion before  
its disbandment. [REDACTED]

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d. The exchange of another regiment subordinate to the  
Timisoara division which was believed to be stationed  
in Brazi. [REDACTED]

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By means of the [REDACTED] exchange, it was possible to communicate  
with the exchange at General Headquarters in Bucharest [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] with Caransebes airfield, and with the above ammunition  
dump. There was also a direct line between the dump and the guard  
room of the 234th regiment.

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**COUNTRY:** Rumania

**SUBJECT:** The Stefan Cel Mare Military  
Academy in Campulung-Moldova

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1. The Stefan Cel Mare Military Academy was opened in a temporary building in Iasi in the fall of 1955 and, one year later in 1956, was moved to Campulung-Moldova. New premises had been built for the academy in Campulung-Moldova on order of Emil Bodnaras, the then Minister of the Armed Forces and a native of that town.
2. Students of the first course at the academy were selected from among volunteers throughout the country who had completed six classes of elementary school. In addition to being UTM members and being of "proletarian origin", candidates for the academy were required to sit for entrance examinations and to undergo a very thorough medical examination. These requirements were apparently still in force in late 1958.

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3. The first course at the academy in 1955, which was equivalent to the seventh class at elementary school, consisted of about 360 students. The students were divided into four companies, and each company was divided into three platoons of 30 students each. At the beginning of the second year, in 1956, there were only three companies, while at the beginning of both the third year in 1957 and of the fourth year in 1958, there were only two companies. In late 1958, the academy enrolled about 800 students; many of the students who had entered the school three years previously had been expelled because of their inability to keep up with the high standard of the military and general studies.
4. The period of study at the school lasted four years and qualified the student for a temporary rank of noncommissioned officer. Graduates of the academy were reportedly transferred to officers schools to specialize in particular fields and become commissioned Lieutenants, after which they were posted to army units where, after a year's service, their officer commissions were confirmed.
5. Students at the academy were issued the following three sets of uniforms:
- a. Dark blue fatigues made of thick cotton cloth.
  - b. A summer dress uniform consisting of light blue gabardine trousers, white shirts with red shoulderboards, and a plain, peaked cap the same color as the trousers.
  - c. A winter dress uniform made of dark blue woolen cloth.

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6. Students were billeted in the academy building according to their platoons and companies. Each student was issued a ZB rifle without ammunition; ammunition was kept in a rifle rack in the corridor outside the dormitories, and the racks were permanently guarded by duty students from each company.

7. The daily routine at the academy was as follows:

0600	:	Reveille.
0600-0615	:	PT.
0615-0630	:	Washing, straightening rooms, polishing, etc.
0630-0700	:	Physical fitness exercises.
0700-0730	:	Breakfast.
0730-0745	:	Morning parade and inspection.
0800-1200	:	General studies, with a break for refreshments at 1000 hours.
1200-1400	:	Military training (small arms or field exercises).
1400-1430	:	Lunch.
1430-1630	:	Compulsory rest.
1630-1700	:	Free time or UTM meeting.
1700-1900	:	Military training (lectures).
1900-2100	:	Homework (self-study).
2100-2130	:	Supper.
2130-2200	:	Free time, for reading etc.
2200	:	Lights out.

8. Evening film showings and other cultural performances were held at the academy two or three times each week. All of the students' requirements except pocket money were provided by the academy.

9. The general and military curricula at the Stefan Cel Mare Military Academy for each of the four years of study were as follows:

a. First year: general courses: Rumanian language, grammar, and literature.  
 Russian language and literature.  
 Algebra and geometry.  
 History and geography.

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Biology, physics, and  
chemistry.

English language.

Drawing and PT.

- b. First year military courses: Standing orders.  
Military conduct and  
discipline.  
Individual and section  
field training.  
Soviet and Czech small arms.  
Tours of various military  
units.
- c. Second year general courses: Rumanian language and  
literature.  
Russian language and  
literature.  
Psychology.  
History and geography.  
Algebra, biology, physics,  
and chemistry.  
English language.  
Drawing and PT.
- d. Second year military courses: Military conduct and  
discipline.  
Combat procedures in various  
army corps.  
Section, platoon, and  
company field training.  
Study of various services  
branches, including their  
organization and equipment  
(with signals training).
- e. Third year general courses: Rumanian language and  
literature.  
Russian language and  
literature.  
History.  
Trigonometry.  
Logic.  
Physics and chemistry.  
Astronomy.  
English language.  
Latin.
- f. Third year military courses: Small arms firing practice.  
Study of support, services,  
their organization and

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armaments.

Support weapons of infantry units (mortars, medium machine guns, etc.)

Study of air force and navy and their armaments.

- g. Fourth year general courses: Rumanian language and literature.  
Russian language and literature.  
Mathematics (general).  
Geography.  
Biology, physics, and Chemistry.  
English language.  
Latin.  
Drawing and PT.  
Political economy.  
Marxism-Leninism.

- h. Fourth year military courses: Two long field exercises with firing practice.  
CW training (gas masks, etc.)  
River crossings.  
Study of demolition equipment.  
Physical training exercises.  
Joint field exercises with tank units.

10. The fact that the academy was located in a mountain region had given rise to a number of incidents between the academy staff and local "partisan" gangs. In spring 1957, one of these gangs attacked the academy with small arms' fire and broke into the ammunition store. The attack was repulsed, however, and the attackers were subsequently captured by the militia. Prior to this incident, shots had occasionally been fired from the forests on officer-instructors from the academy, and there had been a few casualties. After the attack, an investigation was

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held, and it was allegedly discovered that two officers from the academy staff (the UTM secretary and the commander of the guard unit) had cooperated with the attackers and had supplied them with ammunition, food, and information on the academy. These men were immediately arrested [REDACTED]

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11. According to hearsay, the two other military academies in Rumania, the Breeza Academy (for general studies) and the Galati (naval) Academy, were transferred to Campulung in 1960 and merged with the Stefan Cel Mare Academy. The overall staff of the three academies was said to have been reduced after the merger.
12. The following officials of the Stefan Cel Mare Academy were reported:
  - a. Maj. Gen. Ion Aureliu Visan, commander of the academy.
  - b. Lt. Col. Domitian (fnu), administrative officer.
  - c. Lt. Col. Barbulescu (fnu), officer in charge of training until 1960, when he reportedly died of cancer.


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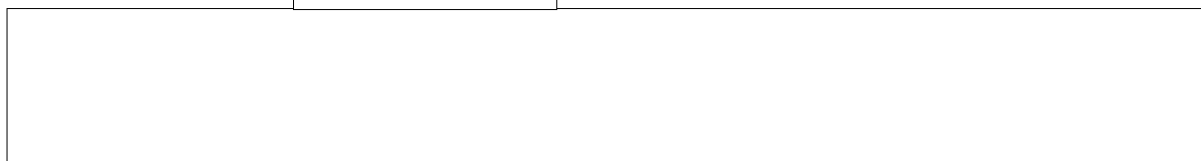
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**COUNTRY:** Rumania  
**SUBJECT:** The 1st Signals Regiment in Buzau  
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1. The 1st Signals Regiment,  was stationed in the Cringul Wood at Buzau and was directly subordinate to Rumanian General Headquarters, for which it served as the signals element both during peace time and in war. The regiment had a total strength of about 2500 men and was organized into three battalions and a training company:

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- a. The 1st Battalion consisted of two companies, one for small telephone exchanges (up to 10 extensions) and one for large telephone exchanges.
- b. The 2nd Battalion consisted of three companies, one for high-powered radio sets, one for low-powered radio sets, and one for administration. The administrative company took charge of all the relay equipment and of the regimental jamming station, which only officers operated and which served to train radio operators to receive transmissions despite radio interference.

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- c. The 3rd Battalion consisted of four companies, two for setting up poles, one for laying heavy telephone cable, and one for laying light telephone cable. The personnel of the two pole companies consisted of peasants and other uneducated elements because the work was purely physical. The company for laying heavy telephone cable had heavy equipment for its work, while the company for laying light telephone cable (two wires) had only shoulder pack equipment.
- d. The training company consisted of four platoons, three for instructing non-commissioned officers (telephone operators, radio operators, and linesmen) of the battalions and the fourth for training generator operators for radio sets. The fourth platoon was stationed at Maracineni Village, near Buzau.
2. The equipment of the company for high-powered radio sets included seven or eight RAF and three RAT sets. The RAT set consisted of three vans, two of which were fitted out for transmitting and receiving, while the third carried a 1500 W generating plant. The RAT set had an operational range of about 500 kilometers. The equipment of the company for low-powered radio sets included a large number of RBM sets, two truck-mounted RAF sets, four or five truck-mounted RSB-F sets, and one AEG set. A few of the RBM sets were of local manufacture, but the majority of them were of Soviet make. The AEG set was so old that it was used only for training purposes.

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3. In addition to the equipment held by its companies, the radio battalion also had a set, designated PP, which had been assembled from the components of various other sets. The PP was in operation on a 24-hour basis and maintained communications with Rumanian General Headquarters, with another signals regiment in Bucharest, and with the signals officers school in Sibiu.
4. Both the company for high-powered radio sets and the one for low-powered sets had its own organic motor transport, and the drivers were also on the company TO, not on that of the administrative company of the radio battalion. The regiment did not hold any emergency reserve of motor transport, but it did store a stock of signals equipment reserved for use in war and on maneuvers.
5. The 1st Signals Regiment went on maneuvers three times a year, one which was a staff exercise during which the regimental subunits were regularly attached to Rumanian General Headquarters. The regiment was represented at a signals exercise of the Warsaw Pact forces, which has held in Czechoslovakia in 1958, by three officers and two enlisted men who remained in Czechoslovakia for several weeks.
6. Lt-Colonel Iorgu OLARASU was the commanding officer of the 1st Signals Regiment, and Major FRANGA (fmu) was the deputy commander for political affairs.

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